APPENDIX A.

Transitory Ordinances relating to the Engineering Examinations.

(*a*) Candidates for the First Examination in Engineering in any year who shall not have previously passed the Intermediate Examination with Mathematics as in the revised course shall be required to produce evidence of having undergone satisfactorily a course of instruction in "Mensuration" in the first year class.

(*b*) Candidates for the Second Examination in Engineering of 1936 in the Civil Engineering branch shall be exempted from the examination in Geology; provided that those who have not previously passed the I.Sc. (Engineering) shall be required to produce a certificate of having satisfactorily undergone a course of lectures and laboratory work in Geology in their final year.

(*c*) Candidates unsuccessful in the Second Examination in Engineering (Civil) in 1935 or earlier shall be exempted from the examination in Geology at a subsequent appearance for the Second Examination in Engineering and from attending the course of lectures in Water Supply and Sanitary Engineering in the final year, provided that those who have not previously passed the Intermediate Examination in Science (Engineering) shall be required to produce a certificate of having satisfactorily undergone a course of lectures and laboratory work in Geology in their final year class.

(*d*) Candidates for the Final Examination in Engineering of 1936 in Civil Engineering will be exempted from study and examination in Water Supply and Sanitary Engineering. Those who may fail in the Examination will similarly be exempted in respect of the examination of 1937.

(*e*) The paper on Heat Engines in the Second Examination in Engineering (Electrical) shall consist of two parts: Part I relating to internal combustion engines and Part II relating to steam engines. Candidates unsuccessful in the examination in 1935 or earlier shall be required to pass only in Part I at a subsequent appearance for the Second Examination in Engineering and shall be required thereafter to produce evidence of having attended satisfactorily a course of lectures on "Steam Engines" in the final year.

(*f*) For candidates unsuccessful in the Final Examination in Engineering (Mechanical) in 1935 or earlier the paper on Power Plant Engineering shall be in accordance with the syllabus under the old course.

(*g*) For candidates unsuccessful in the Final Examination in Engineering (Electrical) in 1935 or earlier, the papers on

Electrical Engineering I,
Generation, Transmission and Distribution,
Estimating, Specification and Engineering Economics, and
Mechanical Engineering

in accordance with the syllabus under the old course, shall be

substituted for

Generation and Hydro-Electric Engineering,
Transmission and distribution, and
Estimating, Specification and Engineering Economics,
Traction and Utilisation.

NOTE.—The provisions (*c*) to (*g*) shall apply to the examinations of 1936 and 1937 in the case of candidates appearing without further attendance and provision (*a*) to the examinations of 1936 1937 and 1938.

Notification No. 21423, *dated the* 28*th April* 1936.

The detailed course of study in Persian as a major subject for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examination (pages 185 and 186 of the Calendar for 1934-35, Vol. 1) is amended as under:—

For "6 Elements of Avestan Literature."

Substitute "6 Elements of Avestan Literature

or

History of Islamic Sects"

(Letter No. E. 2874—Uni. 100-35-5, dated the 21st April 1936 from the General Secretary to Government, Bangalore.

Notification No. 22111, *dated 2nd May* 1936.

The appended datailed course of study in Politics for the B.A. Degree Examination is published for information.

(Letter No. E. 2918—Uni. 100-35-7 dated the 24th April 1936, from the General Secretary to Government.)

Detailed Course of Study in Politics for the B.A. Degree Examination.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS.

I. The Origin of the State—

The Family; Patriarchal and Matriarchal Theories; The Village Community, Political Integration and Political Differentiation.

II. The Ancient City State—

Its beginnings; course of evolution and decay as illustrated by Sparta, Athens and Rome. Federal Experiment in Greece.

III. The Roman Empire—

IV. Mediæval Polity—

The Teutonic Tribal State; The Holy Roman Empire; The Papacy; Feudalism; Mediæval Representative Institutions; Mediæval City States.

V. Absolute Monarchy and the Transition to the Modern State—

VI. The Modern National Democratic State—

(*a*) The Federal State—its chief characteristics.

(*b*) Separation of Powers—The Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary; their organization and working.

Local Government, constitution and working.

(*c*) Sovereignty of the People.

1. The Franchise, Electoral Methods and Minority Representation.
2. Referendum, the Initiative and the Recall.
3. Party Government.

(*d*) Recent Tendencies; weakening of the faith in Democracy and the growth of Dictatorships.

(*e*) The League of Nations.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Sidgwick: Development of European Polity.
Strong: Modern Political Constitutions.
Gilchrist: Principles of Political Science.
G.D.H. Cole: A Guide to Modern Politics.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

Greenidge: Greek Constitutions.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Bryce: Modern Democracies.
Finer: Theory and Practice of Modern Government.
Ogg: English Government and Politics.
Ogg: Government of Europe.
Sapre: Indian Administration.
Kale: Indian Administration.

POLITICAL THEORY.

1. Nature and Scope of Political Science (relation of Politics to other Social Sciences; Methods of study)—

2. Fundamental Conceptions of Politics—

The State; Nationality and Nation; Sovereignty; Government; Law; Rights; Liberty; Equality; Citizenship.

3. Origin of the State—

Divine Right Theory; Social Contract Theory; Organic Theory.

4. Functions of Government—

Individualism; Paternalism and Socialism.

5. History of Political Thought (a brief survey of Political Thought from Plato to the Present Times)—

TEXT-BOOKS.

Leacock: Elements of Political Science.
Gettell: Introduction to Political Science.
Gilchrist: Principles of Political Science.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

Laski: Grammar of Politics.
Garner: Introduction to Political Science.
Sidgwick: Elements of Politics.
Willoughby: Nature of the State.
Dunning: Political Thought (three volumes and the Commemoration volume).
Coker: Recent Political Thought.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

1. Introductory—

Public Administration, what it means; its scope; importance of the study of Public Administration.

2. Theory of Separation of Powers; the Political and Administrative functions of Government—

3. The Political Branch of the Administration; Organization and powers of the Executive—

4. The Central Administration—

History and Organization of departments. The Permanent Services, organization and working. Relation between the Political and Administrative Services.

5. Local Government—

History and Organization of Local Governments. Local Finance.
Relation between Local and Central Governments.

6. Public Administration and Industry—

7. Rights and Duties of Public Servants—

8. Control over the Administration—

Administrative, Legislative and Judicial Control.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Goodnow: Comparative Public Administration.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

Willoughby: Principles of Public Administration.
Ghose: Public Administration in India.
Ghouse, N.: Comparative Administrative Law.
Poincare: How France is governed.
Harris: Local Government in Many Lands.
The monographs in the White Hall series.

Notification No. 22119, *dated 2nd May* 1936.

The appended detailed course of study in the several subjects in Philosophy specified for the B.A. and B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examinations is published for information.

(Letter No. E. 2919—Uni. 100-35-6, dated the 24th April 1936, from the General Secretary to Government).

APPENDIX.

Detailed Course of study in the several subjects in Philosophy for B.A., and B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examinations.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Introductory—

Scope of Psychology—Data and Methods of purposive Psychology.

PART I--Conative-affective processes.

Instincts—

The Impulses of Food-seeking, Curiosity, Herd, Sex, Play, Escape, Repulsion, Appeal, Pugnacity, Ostrich and Laughter.

The definition of Instinct. How far are instincts innate? The criteria of instincts. Instinct in animals.

The relation between Instinct and Intelligence. The relation of pleasure and pain to thought and action.

Emotions—

Relation of Emotions to Instincts. James-Lange Theory of Emotions.
Blended or Secondary Emotions—Derived Emotions.
Distinction between Feelings and Emotions.
Disposition, Temper, Temperament and Moods.
The Effect of Glands on Personality. Marks of Introversion and Extroversion.

Character—

The development of Sentiments and Tastes.
The Organisation of Character.
The Subconscious Working of the Mind.

Mental Disorder—

Amnesia and other Dissociative Disorders.
Functional Disorders of the Repressive Type.
Compulsions and Obsessions.
Mental Hygiene.

Part II--Cognitive Processes.

Cognitive Principles of Spearman—

Qualitative Laws of Noegenesis.
Quantitative Principles of Energy, Retentivity and Fatigue.

Application of the Cognitive Principles—

Attention.
Nature of Perception. Errors in Perception.
Perceptual and Conceptual Thinking.
Analysis of Judgment and Reasoning—Belief and Doubt.
Nature of Intelligence and its Measurement.
Memory and Imagination.

Part III--Some General Problems.

The Relation between Body and Mind.

Schools of Psychology—

Behaviourism *versus* the Purposive School.
Associationism *versus* the Gestalt.

ETHICS.

1. Distinction between Morality and Ethics. Definition and Scope of Ethics.
2. The Relation of Ethics to Psychology. Politics, Jurisprudence, Economics, Sociology and Religion.
3. The place of Reason and Feeling in Morality.
4. Fundamental Ethical Concepts: Good, Right, Duty, Obligation, Virtue, Merit.
5. Distinction between Customary and Reflective Morality. The Relation of Custom, Law and Morality in Primitive and Advanced Societies. The Growth of Morality. (Part I, Chaps. II—IX in Ethics by Dewey and Tufts.)
6. The Concepts of Moral Order and Progress,
7. Subjective and Objective Rightness.
8. The Moral Judgment.
9. Types of Ethical Theory:—
   (*a*) Theological Ethics.
   (*b*) Hedonism: Psychological and Ethical, Egoistic and Utilitarian.
   (*c*) Evolutionary Ethics.
   (*d*) Intuitionism: Perceptual, Dogmatic and Philosophical (Sidgwick's Methods of Ethics). The Concept of Conscience. Growth of Conscience (Mezes: Ethics—Descriptive and Explanatory.)
   (*e*) Ethics of Kant.
   (*f*) Ethics of Hegel. The concept of Sittlichkeit.
   (*g*) Ethics of Self-Realization.
10. Moral Standard and Moral Law.
11. Virtues and Vices: Wisdom, Temperance, Courage, Justice, Benevolence. Critique of Humility, Pride, Anger, Ambition, Thrift.
12. Distinction between Conduct and Character.
13. Theories of Punishment.
14. The Relation of Ethics and Metaphysics. The problems of Free Will, Immorality of the Soul and the Concept of God in their bearing on Ethics.

PLATO'S REPUBLIC.

In the study of this book, its bearing on Modern problems should always be borne in mind. In this connection, Joad's Introduction to Modern Political Theory may be made use of.

LOGIC.

1. Distinction between Traditional Logic and Modern Logic. Logic as a Philosophic Discipline.
2. Relation between Logic and Language.
3. Terms. Propositions and Judgments. Syllogism. Deduction and Induction.
4. System and Order: Presuppositions of Logical Thinking. The Principle of Causality. Laws of Thought.
5. The Place of Hypothesis in Logical Thinking.
6. Inductive Methods as Scientific in Character.
7. Inference and Implication.
8. Scientific Method in Physical Sciences and in Social Sciences.
9. Probability, Averages, Statistics.
10. Method in Philosophy: Intuitionism, Empiricism, Rationalism, Criticism (Kant). Dialectic or Genetic (Hegel), Pragmatism. The Relation of Philosophical and Scientific Method.
11. Some Problems of Modern Logic: its Relation to Mathematics, its Relation to Philosophy.
12. Relation of Logic to Epistemology.

METAPHYSICS.

1. Metaphysics: Meaning and scope. Contents of Metaphysics: the Philosophy of Nature and Mind, and the Philosophy of Values.
2. Relation of Knowledge and Being. Meaning of Reality.
3. Relation of Metaphysics to Logic and Mathematics, Science and History.

4. Methods of Metaphysics (Western and Indian): Dogmatism, Empiricism, Rationalism, Scepticism, Criticism, Dialectic.
5. Epistomological Theories. The Categories of Knowledge, Realism, Idealism, Ideal-Realism.
6. Ontological Theories (Western and Indian). Pluralism, Dualism, Monism.
7. The World, the Soul, the Absolute:—
   (i) Philosophy of Nature;
   The World. Concepts of Time, Space, Cause, Substance, Matter, Law. Evolution in Nature: Mechanical and Teleological Evolution. Immanent Finality. The World as a System of Reals.
   (ii) Philosophy of Mind:
   The Soul. Relation of Mind and Body. Causal Relation, Epiphenomenalism, Interactionism, Parallelism, Instrumentalism. Life and Consciousness. The nature of Reason.
   The Empirical and the Noumenal Self.
   The Soul and the Self.
   (iii) The Philosophy of Values:—
   (*a*) Concepts of the Good, the True, the Beautiful.
   (*b*) The Problem of Evil.
   (iv) (*a*) Personality, Individuality.
   (*b*) Theories of the Nature and the Relation of the Individual and the Universal.
   (*c*) Transcendence and Immanence.
   (*d*) The Meaning and Nature of the Absolute.
   The Cosmos *sub specie aeternitatis*, the Universal Reason.
   (*e*) The Relation of Metaphysics and Religion. The idea of God. Deism, Theism, Pantheism, Antitheistic Theories. God as conditioning the World and the Soul. God and the Absolute. Relation of God to the Individual. Liberty and Necessity. Future Life and Eternity.
8. Standpoints of Current Philosophical Speculations:
   Humanism, Pragmatism, Philosophy of Values, Creative Evolution and Philosophy of Change, the New Realism.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

I. Vedic Period—

(i) Mantras and Brahmanas—

(1) Early Vedic Religion. Its Polytheistic Character. Nature of Vedic Gods. Their Philosophical Basis. Emergence of Monotheistic Conceptions.
(2) Philosophic Monotheism. Pantheistic and Monistic Tendencies.
(3) General World-outlook Characteristic of the period.

(ii) The upanishads—

(1) The Growth and General Character of Upanishadic Literature. Its Importance for Later Indian Thought.
(2) *Atman* and *Brahman*. *Maya* or *Avidya* and *Prakriti*.
(3) *Jiva*. Gross and Subtle Bodies. *Prana*. *Manas*. *Vijnana*. Waking. Dream, Sleep and *Turiya*.
(4) Origin and Nature of Evil. Conception of *Moksha*. Qualifying discipline. Place of Morality in the Upanishadic Scheme of Life.
(5) Upanishadic Religion: Conception of Isvara. Creation and Absorption of the World. Classification of Created Things. Doctrine of *Karma*. Its Origin and Value.

II. Early Post-Vedic Period—

(1) Hinduism: The Mahabharatha: Different Currents of Thought. Saivism, Vaishnavism.
The Metaphysics and Ethics of the *Gita*: *Karma*, *Bhakti* and *Jnana Margas*.
(2) Early Buddhism: Its Positivistic and Pessimistic Character. Conception of Reality: *Sanghata* (aggregate) and *Santana* (flux). The Law of Change and its Importance. Desire as the Source of Evil. Mode of annihilating it. *Seela* (right conduct) and *Prajna* (right knowledge). *Nirvana*. Belief in *Karma* doctrine.

(3) Jainism: *Jiva* and *Ajiva*. Their Nature and Mutual relation. Atomic Theory. Conception of Being. *Syadvada*. *Jaina* Atheism. *Karma* Doctrine. Freedom. Its Means: *Thri-ratna*: Action, Contemplation and Faith.

III. The Period of the Systems—*Sutra* Literature. Ideas Common to the Systems. *Pramanas*:—

(1) Charvaka: Perception, the only *pramana*. Rejection of *Anumana*. Four *Bhutas*. Denial of *Atman*. 'Mind only a function of matter.' Hedonistic Ideal of Conduct.

(2) Later Buddhism. Relation to Early Buddhism. The *Hinayana* Schools: *Vaibhashika*, *Sautrantika*. *Pramanas*. Truth and Error. The Doctrine of the *Bahya* world. The *Mahayana* Schools: *Yogachara* and *Madhyamika* Schools. Their Distinctive Doctrines of Knowledge.

(3) Later Jainism with special reference to Theory of Knowledge.

(4) Nyaya-Vaiseshika:—

(i) Its Realistic and Pluralistic Character. The Seven Categories. The Nine *Dravyas*. Atomic Theory. Comparison with Jaina View. Causation: *Asatkarya-vada*. *Atman* and its Specific Characteristics. God and His relation to the Universe. *Naiyayika* arguments for His existence.

(ii) Theory of Knowledge. Truth and Error. *Pramanas*. Perception: *Nirvikalpaka* and *Savikalpaka*. View of Induction. Camparson with Buddhistic View. Inference. The Indian Syllogism and its Distinguishing Features. Additional *Pramanas* according to *Nyaya*: *Sabda* and *Upamana*.

(iii) Its Pessimistic Attitude towards Life. Evil. The Relation of Atman to Evil. Release and its Means: *Tattva-Jnana*.

(5) Samkhya-Yoga:—

(i) Its Realistic and Dualistic Character. Conception of *Prakriti*. *Gunas*. Evolution. Its Order and Purpose. The *Tattvas*. Involution. Causation. *Satkaryavada*. Conception of *Purusha*. Proofs for Plurality of *Purushas*. Atheism of *Samkhya*. Theism of *Yoga*. Proof for the Existence of God according to *Patanjali*.

(ii) Doctrine of *Vrittis*. Truth and Error. *Pramanas*. Perception. Inference, *Sabda*.

(iii) Its Pessimistic Attitude towards Life. *Kaivalya* and its means: *Yoga* and *Jnana*.

(6) Purva-Mimamsa:—

(i) Meaning of the word '*Mimamsa*.' Relation between '*Purva*' and '*Uttara*' *Mimamsas*. Schools of *Purva-Mimamsa*: Prabhakara and Kaumarila.

(ii) Its Realism and Pluralism. Comparison with *Nyaya Vaiseshika* Categories. *Atman*. The World an Eternal Process. Denial of a Supreme God. Importance of *Karma*.

(iii) View of Knowledge. Explanation of Error. *Pramanas*: Perception, Inference, *Sabda* and the Authority of the *Veda*, *Upamana*, *Arthapatti*, *Anupalabdhi*.

(iv) Conception of *Dharma*. *Karma* and its main divisions. *Kamya*, *Pratisiddha* and *Nitya*. *Moksha* and the Way to Secure It.

(7) Vedanta: Systematisation of *Upanishadic* Teaching. Its Aim.

(i) *Advaita*—(1) Significance of the term. Sankara and his Predecessors: Gaudapada and his Relation to Buddhism. Sankara's Criticism of Yogachara and Madhyamika Systems. History of *Advaita* subsequent to Sankara.

(2) Conception of Knowledge: *Vritti-jnana* and *Svarupa-jnana*. *Pratibhasika*, *Vyavaharika*, and *Paramarthika* Reality. Conception of *Sadasad-Vilakshana*. The World. Causation. Comparison with *Nyaya-Vaiseshika* and *Samkaya-Yoga*. Meaning of *Vivarta*. Truth and Error. *Pramanas*. *Jiva*. *Ekajivavada* and *Anekajivavada*. *Saguna* and *Nirguna Brahman*. *Maya* Doctrine and its History. Discipline: *Virakti* and *Upasana*. *Sadhanachatushtaya*. *Samyag-darsana* or Right knowledge. *Sakshatkara*. *Jivanmukti*. *Videha-mukti*.

(ii) *Visistadvaita*:—*Pramanas*: Perception. Inference, *Sabda*. Truth and Error. Distinctive Feature of Ramanuja's Conception of Unity. *Aprithak-siddhi*. Comparison with Sankara's view The three *Tatvas*: *Achit*, *Chit* and *Isvara*. *Srishti* and *Pralaya* states. View of Causation. Ramanuja's criticism of *Maya*. Plurality of Souls. Personality of God. Conception of *Moksha*. Means of Securing It: *Karma*, *Jnana*, *Bhakti* and *Prapatti*.

(iii) *Dvaita*: Its Realism. *Pramanas*: *Pratyaksha*, *Sakti-pratyaksha*, *Anumana* and *Sabda*. Truth and Error. *Svatantra* and *Asvatantra* Realities. God, Soul and Nature. Their Mutual Relation. *Moksha* and Its Means. *Dvaita* Criticism of *Advaita*.

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

1. Philosophy of Religion as distinguished from Philosophy, Theology, Comparative Religion and Psychology of Religion.
2. The Pyschological Factors involved in Religion. Authority. Revelation.
3. The Relation of Magic and Religion. Mysticism.
4. Evolution of Religion: Animism, Polytheism, Monotheism. Tribal, National and Universal Religions.
5. The Problem of Evil.
6. Proofs of the Existence of God.
7. Meaning of the Immortality of the Soul and its Value for Religion.
8. Distinction between Personal and Institutional Religion.
9. Science and Religion.
10. Value of Religion for Human Life.
11. A Brief Survey of the Leading Ideas of Present Day Religions in India.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

PART I—Experiments Suitable for Group Testing.

1. Attention:—Concentration and Distraction of Attention (Betts).
   Fluctuations in Attention (Kline).
   Auditory Span of Attention.
2. Errors in Observation and Report:—Testimony Value of Individuals (Whipple).
3. Mental Imagery:—Questionnaire Method (Seashore).
   Whipple's Test of Ink Blots for Visual Imagination.
   Lingual Invention Tests (Whipple).
4. Laws of Association:—
   Free Association;
   Controlled Association.
5. Memory:—Economical Methods of Memorising—
   Repetition vs. Recall (Turner);
   Sense vs. Non-sense series;
   Concentrated vs. Distributed Learning (Turner).
6. Perception:—The Interpretative Act in All Perception (Turner).
   Illusions in Visual Perception—of Length, Distance, Angle, Curvature (Seashore).
   Movement Illusion (Wheeler).
7. Reasoning:—Puzzle situation for Analysing Inductive Reasoning.
   Exercises in Deductive Reasoning—with Concrete *vs.* Abstract Propositions.
   Errors in Reasoning with Data involving Emotional Bias as compared to similar Data which are Objective.
   Avelling's Concept Formation Test—Pictorial Method, Word List Method.
8. Intelligence Tests:—Group Lingual Tests of Intelligence—Opposites, Analogies, Number Completion, and Reasoning.
   Group Non-lingual Tests of Intelligence—Mirror Letters, Pitch.
   Discrimination, Form Perception Tests, and Greys Test.
9. Emotional Expressions:—Interpretation of Facial Expressions of Emotions, with or without the Help of Names.
   Interpretation of Emotional Vocal Expressions.

10. Affective Value of Simple Colours and Musical Notes.
11. Sense of Humour:—Jones's Test of Sense of Humour.
    Ballard's Absurdities Test.
12. Ethical Discrimination:—Koh's Tests.
13. Personality and Character Traits:—Test of Introversion and Extroversion.
    Rating Methods of Character Analysis.

Part II—Experiments Suitable for Individual Work.

1. Attention:—Visual Span of Attention for Non-sense letters and Meaningful Material;
   Distribution of Attention between two Muscular or Mental Tasks.
2. Suggestion:—Suggestion by Progressive Weights;
   The Size-Weight Illusion Test.
3. Laws of Learning:—Trial and Error *vs.* Insightful Learning;
   Motivation in Relation to Learning—Learning a Step-Maze, with and without, 'Punishment' for Errors.
4. Conditioned Reflexes:—Conditioning Finger Movements for Verbal Stimuli.
   Effect of Interval between Primary and Secondary Stimuli.
   Effect of Increasing the Intensity of Primary Stimulus.
5. Reaction Time Experiments:—Simple and Choice Reaction (Seashore).
   Reaction Time for Controlled and Free Associations.
6. Perceptual Illusions:—Measurement of the Degree of Illusions under varying conditions of Background, leading to an Analysis of the Factors which cause the Illusion.
7. Intelligence Tests:—Performance Tests of Intelligence—
   The Form Board Tests;
   The Picture Completion Test;
   The Mirror Directions Test, etc.
8. Fatigue Test:—The Effect of Fatigue on Muscular Co-ordination;
   The Effect of Fatigue on Speed of Mental Association;
   The Effect of Fatigue on Sensory Discrimination.
9. Emotional Reactions:—Measurement of Psycho-galvanic Reflex for Simple Sensory Stimuli, Verbal Response for Free-Association Test.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY—I PAPER.

1. Nature and Scope of Sociology—Definition. Divisions.
2. The Relation of Sociology to Biology, History, Psychology, Anthropology, Ethnology, Economics, Ethics, Politics—
3. The Theory of Evolution in Relation to Man—
4. The Growth of Society—Zoogenic, Ethnogenic and Demogenic Associations. A Brief Survey of Civilizations.
5. Factors in the Growth of Social Organisations—
   (*a*) Physical: Geographic (climatic and natural resources as determining fundamental occupations).
   (*b*) Biological: Nutrition and Reproduction. Heredity and Environment.
   (*c*) Psychological.
   (*d*) Aesthetic.
   (*e*) Ethical.
   (*f*) Religious.
   (*g*) Historical.
6. Types of Social Organisation—
   (*a*) Family: Matriarchal and Patriarchal.
   (*b*) Horde, Clan, Tribe, Caste, Race, Nation.
   (*c*) Political: City State, Country State, Empire, Federation, Nationalism.
   (*d*) Economic: Communism, Slavery, Feudalism, Industrialism, Soviet Communism.
   (*e*) Religious: Church, Monastic Orders, Mutts.
   (*f*) Social: Clubs, Associations.
   (*g*) Educational: School, College, University.
7. Social Pathology—
   (*a*) Poverty and the Problem of Charity.
   (*b*) Diseases and Sanitation, Sterility and Sterilisation.
   (*c*) Crime and Prisons.

(*d*) Over-population and Birth-control.
(*e*) Abuse of Nationalism and Wars.
(*f*) Colour problem.

8. Social Laws and Social Justice—

9. Present Day Sociological Problems—
   (*a*) Relation of Races.
   (*b*) Recent Economic Developments: Industrial Organisation, Credit System, Labour Movement and Socialistic Theories.
   (*c*) Recent Political Developments: Growth of Japan, Renaissance of Mohamedan Countries. British Empire as a Federation. Growth of Nationalism in non-European Countries. The League of Nations.
   (*d*) Recent Tendencies in Morality and Religion. Feminism.
   (*e*) Present Day Tendencies in World Religions.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY—PAPER II.

A: Indian Social Institutions.

I. General Characteristic of Hindu Social Organisation: Caste
   (1) Caste: Its Different Aspects: Economic, Racial, Ethical, Religious, Social.
   (2) The Different Theories of Caste.
   (3) A Critical Survey of the Effects of Caste on the History of India.
   (4) he Distinction between Caste and Class. The Influence of Caste on non-Hindus in India.
   (5) The Influence of British Administration and British Law on Caste.

II. Hindu Joint Family—
   (1) Its Original Advantages.
   (2) Distinction between Family, Joint Family and Coparcenary.
   (3) The Legal Implications of Joint Family.
   (4) The Right to Partition.
   (5) The Position of Women under the Hindu Law of Joint Family.
   (6) Its Value under Present Conditions.

III. Hindu Marriage—
   (1) Different Kinds of Marriage.
   (2) Anuloma and Pratiloma Marriage. The General Question of Inter-caste Marriage and its History The Significance of Gotra and Pravara.
   (3) The Legal and Social Implications of Stridhanam.
   (4) Infant Marriage: its History, its Advantages, its Evil Effects. Critical Study of the Sarada Act.
   (5) Prohibition of Widow Remarriage. Its Legal and Social Effects.
   (6) The Question of Divorce.
   (7) Marriage Customs. Devadasis. Polygamy. Marriage Customs among the Nambudris and Nairs.

IV. Mohamedan Family—
   (1) Marriage as Contract. Mehr. Divorce.
   (2) The General Legal Status of Woman in Islam.
   (3) The Purdah The Original Significance of the Purdah in the Quran. Its Vogue in India and other Islamic Countries. Its Disadvantages.

V. Indian Village Organisation—
   (1) The importance of Village in Indian Society.
   (2) The Ancient Indian Village; its Organisation (*cf.* Majumdar's Corporate Life in Ancient India).
   (3) The Village Sabha. Its Relation to the Central Government.
   (4) The Effect of British Administration on Village Organisation.
   (5) The present state of Villages in India. Their Economic Life.
   (6) Revival of Village Panchayets: how far successful.
   (7) Village Problems at the present day.

VI. The Relation of Hindu Social Institutions and Hindu Religion. The General Question of Introducing Reform by Legislation.—

B: Social Psychology.

1. Definition, Scope and Importance of Social Psychology. Relation of Social Psychology to other Social Sciences.
2. Instincts: Their Nature and their Sociological Importance.
3. The Role of the Concepts of Suggestion, Imitation, Sympathy and Intellect in the Understanding of Social Life.
4. The Psychology of Moral Life, of Economic Life and of Religious Life.
5. Definition of the term 'Crowd'. Causes of the Formation of 'Crowds'. The Intellectual and Emotional characteristics of Crowd Behaviour. The 'Crowd' distinguished from 'The Organised Group'.

B.A. HONOURS PRELIMINARY.

SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY BRANCH.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

I. Scope and Standpoints of Social Psychology and Sociology.—

Standpoints—

(1) Early Views of Group Life—Theological Explanation of Society.
(2) Metaphysical View of Social Life–Plato-Indian Theory of *Gunas*.
(3) Political—Social Contract Theories.
(4) Judicial—Society as an Ensemble of Public Law, Rights, etc.
(5) Biological.
(6) Psychological—

(*a*) Adam Smith: Sympathy.
Ratzenhofer: Interest.
Tarde: Imitation.
Trotter: Herd Instinct.
Verben: Instinct of Construction.
McDougall: Primary Instincts.

(*b*) Social Psychology as Study of Occupational Attitudes.
(*c*) Psychoanalytic Standpoint.
(*d*) Social Psychology as the Study of the Group Mind—Durkheim, McDougall.
(*e*) Social Psychology as the Study of the Social Personality.

II. Social Setting of Human Behaviour.—

III. Biological Basis of Human Behaviour.—

IV. Psychology of Individual Behaviour.

Unlearned Behaviour—Reflexes, Instincts. The Feelings and Emotions and the Unconscious in Man's Behaviour.
Behaviourism and Purposivism.
Habits and Sentiments. Will.
Cognitive Processes.
Personality—Individual Differences and Social Behaviour.

V. The Development of the Social Personality, Personality and Group Participation—

(1) Language and Social Interaction—Language in Communication and Culture.
(2) Personality as Conditioned by the Play Life of the Child. Theories of Play
(3) Personality as Conditioned by the Primary Group Contacts. Neighbourhood. Congeniality Group. The Gang.
(4) Personality as Conditioned by Secondary Groups.
The School, Religious and Fraternal Institutions. The Community and political Institutions.
(5) Personality as Conditioned by Occupational Groups.
Difference in outlook due to Industrialization.
Psychology of the Working Classes. Capitalist *versus* Labourer.
Psychology of the Professional classes—The Medical Profession. the Legal Profession, the Engineer's Profession, the Teacher's Profession and the Ministerial Profession.
Occupational Egocentrism—Its Nature.
(6) Personality and Culture. Sterotypes. Myths and Legends. Psychology of Mythl making and the Engineer's Profession, the Teacher's Profession Utopias, Ideologies.

(7) How an Individual imbibes or develops prejudices.
Nature of Prejudice. Psychology of Prejudice.
Illustrations of certain prejudices :

(*a*) White—Negro.
White and Oriental Races : China, Japan and India.
(*b*) Caste Prejudices : the Touchable and the Untouchable.
(*c*) National Prejudices.
Anti-foreign Prejudices.
(*d*) Religious Prejudices.
(*e*) Prejudice among Economic Groups.

(8) Personality and Leadership. Nature of Leadership.
Psychology of Leadership. Psychology of the Radical Leader.
The Conservative Leader. The Scientific Leader.
Introversion and Extroversion in relation to Different Types of Leaders.
The Leader and the Masses.

VI. The behaviour of men as members of groups and of crowds.

(*a*) Types of Crowds, (*b*) Characteristics of Crowds, (*c*) Crowd Formation, (*d*) Influence of Crowds upon the Individual. Causes of the Change in the Individual as an Element in a Crowd.

VII. The Psychology of the Audience.

VIII. Fashion as Collective Behaviour.

IX. Public Opinion.

X. Social Nemesis.

XI. Applied Social Psychology :—

Social Psychology and Economics.
" " and Religion and Morality.
" " and Art.
" " and Social Hygiene.

PSYCHOLOGY BRANCH.

1. EVOLUTION AND HEREDITY.

Part I—Evolution.

Introductory : Some Current Misconceptions regarding Evolution.
What is Evolution ? Man's Place in the Animal Kingdom.
Principal Lines of Evidence in support of the Evolutionary Hypothesis : Geological, Biological, Physiological.
Theories of Evolution : Lamarckian Theory of Use and Disuse ; Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection ; Mutation Theory of De Vries ; Theory of Orthogenesis ; Isolation Theory ; Hybridization Theory.
Mind as a Factor in Evolution. Bergson's Theory of Creative Evolution.
Evolution of Mind in Animals.
The Principle of Evolution and Modern Thought.

Part II—Heredity.

Some Common Fallacies regarding Heredity.
The Concepts of Heredity, Environment, Maturation, Training, Learning and Experience.
Laws of Heredity.
Nature and Causes of Variation.
Mechanisms of Hereditary Transmission of Traits.
The Inheritance of Fluctuating Variations and Mutations.
Inheritance of Sex.
Causes of Mutations.
Are Acquired Characteristics Inheritable ?
Distinction between Social and Biological Heredity.
The Inheritance of Mental Deficiency, Genius, and Special Talents.
How far are 'Intelligence' and 'Character' Inheritable ? Studies of Twins.
Bearings of the Laws of Heredity on Human Affairs. Eugenics.

2. Scientific Method and Elements of Statistics.

Part I—Scientific Method.

(Applied to Psychology and Education)

Introductory : Science—its Aim and Characteristics. Essentials of the Scientific Attitude of Mind.

The Chief Cognitive Processes in the Service of Science. Observation and Inference. Analysis and Synthesis. Imagination, Supposition, and Idealization. Comparison and Analogy.

Classification and Description.

Evolutionary Comparative Methods.

The Simpler Inductive Methods.

The Deductive-Inductive Method.

Order in Nature and the Laws of Nature.

Scientific Explanation : Explanation and Description. Types of Explanation. Theory and Law. Validity of Science ; Limitation of Science.

The Application of the Scientific Method in Psychological Investigations.

Relation of Science to Psychology and Philosophy.

Part II—Elements of Statistics.

(Applied to Psychology and Education)

Introductory :

Why Measurements in Psychology ?

Essentials of Valid Measurements.

The Unit of Measurement for Psychological Processes.

The Normal Curve :

The Properties of the Normal Curve.

The Concept of Chance.

Graphic Representation of Frequency Distribution.

The Measurement of Skewness.

Measures of Central Tendency :

The Mode, the Median and the Mean, and when to use them.

Measurement of Variability :

The Range ; the Quartile Deviation ; and the Standard Deviation.

Comparison of Groups for Central Tendencies, Variability and Overlap.

Reliability of Measures of Central Tendency and of Variability. Reliability of Difference between Two Grops. Limitations of Reliability Measures.

Correlation :

Graphic Representation of Relationships. Calculation of Spearman's R and Pearson's r.

Coefficient of Association. Coefficient of Contingency.

Probable Error of Coefficients of Correlations.

Correction of a Coefficient of Correlation for 'Attenuation.'

Meaning of Partial and Multiple Correlations.

Spurious Correlation.

3. Physiology of the Nervous System and the Sense Organs.

Introductory :

Relation between Physiology & Psychology.

The Evolution of the Nervous System.

The Neurone. Nature of the Nerve Impulse.

Central Nervous System :

Spinal Cord. Medulla Oblongata. Pons Varoli. Cerebellum. Mid-Brain and the Basal Ganglia. Cerebral Hemispheres.

Structure. Minute Structure of the Cortex ;

Cortical Localisation of Cerebral Function (Ref. Shaw Bolton).

Language Mechanisms in Brain.

Autonomic Nervous System—

Sympathetic and the Parasympathetic Systems.

The Endocrine Organs and their Relation to Emotional Reactions.

Reflex Action :

Simple and Conditioned Reflexes.

Special Senses—

The Eye : its Evolution and Structure. Visual Phenomena. Theories of Colour Vision.

The Ear : Structure. Theories of Hearing.

Cutaneous Sensations. Taste. Smell.

The Proprioceptive Receptions.

B.A. HONOURS DEGREE EXAMINATION.

METAPHYSICS.

1. History of European Philosophy : Ancient and Mediæval

This should comprise a study of the following philosophers, as covered by the text-books recommended.

(1) Early Greek Philosophers up to the Sophists.
Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Stoics and Epicureans.
Plotinus and Neo-Platonism.

(2) General Influence of Christianity on Philosophy in the Middle Ages :
Influence of Avicenna and Averrhoes on Christian Thought.
Scholasticism of Albert the Great and Aquinas.
Decay of Scholasticism.
Roger Bacon and the birth of Modern Science.
Nominalists and Realists. Ockham and Duns Scotus.
The Influence of the Renaissance on the Development of Philosophic Thought.

NOTE.—The mediæval Philosophy should cover only a quarter of the whole paper.

2. History of Modern European Philosophy.

1. The General Influences which made the Birth of Modern Philosophy possible.
2. Lord Bacon and Descartes as founders of Modern Philosophy.
3. The Rationalism of Descartes, Spinoza and Leibnitz with particular reference to their Method and the following Problems :—

   The Relation of Mind and Body, Modes and Substance, God, Monism and Pluralism, Space and Time.

4. The Empiricism of Locke, Berkeley and Hume with particular reference to their Method and the following Problems : Substance and Qualities (Primary and Secondary), Matter and Self, Causality, Space and Time, God.
5. The Relation of Rationalism and Empiricism as leading to the Birth of Idealism in Kant.
6. The Philosophy of Kant with particular reference to the Critical Method and the following Problems :—

   Space and Time, Categories, Transcendental Dialectic in the Critique of Pure Reason. The Main Ideas in the Critique of Practical Reason and the Critique of Judgment as bearing on the Teaching of the Critique of Pure Reason.

7. The Philosophy of Fichte and Schelling in so far as they attempt to overcome Kantian Dualism.
8. The Philosophy of Hegel with particular reference to his Dialectical Method, his Conception of Logic, the Triadic Law, the Concept of the Absolute, the Philosophy of Spirit, The Relation of Arts and Religion to Philosophy.
9. A Brief Survey of Post-Hegelian Philosophy as developed by Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Lotze and Herbert Spencer.

3. Metaphysics with special reference to Contemporary Philosophy.

A prescribed classic is to be studied. But candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of metaphysical problems as covered by the syllabus in Elements of Metaphysics for the B.A. Degree Examination. They are also expected to have a general knowledge of the different currents of contemporary thought as represented, *e.g.*, by Bergson and James, Bertrand Russel and Alexander Whitehead and Eddington, Croce and Gentile.

4. Theory of Knowledge.

I. Nature of Knowledge.

II. Postulates of Knowledge : Formal and Material.

III. Ways of Knowing.

IV. The Relation of Thought and Language.

V. Nature of Judgment.—

Various Theories of Judgment. Unity of Judgment. Various Kinds of Judgment and their Inter-relation.

Negation and Disjunction.

VI. Nature of Inference.—

VII. Knowledge and Reality.—

(1) Idealism.
(2) Pragmatism.
(3) Realism.
(4) Intuitionism. (Lassky's Intuitive Basis of Knowledge).
(5) The Problem of Truth and Error ; Degrees of Truth and Reality ; Criterion of Truth ; Theories of Truth ; Relation of Knowledge to Truth and Reality.

Note.—A comparative study of Theories of Knowledge in Indian Philosophy is expected of candidates.

5. History of Indian Philosophy (exclusive of Vedanta) and 6. Vedanta.

The topics will be covered in these papers as in the syllabus in Outlines of Indian Philosophy for the B.A. Degree Examination, but the candidates are expected to have a detailed knowledge of the topics.

7. Philosophy of Religion.

I. Introductory :

Philosophy, Science and Religion.
Philosophy of Religion and Theology.
Philosophy of Religion and Comparative Religion.
Philosophy of Religion and Psychology of Religion.

II. Elements of Comparative Religion :

(1) Value of the Comparative Study of Religion.
(2) Sacred Objects, Sacred Act, Sacred Persons.
(3) Tribal Religion. National Religion and Universal Religion.

III. Phychology of Religion :

The Religious Attitude and the Psychological Factors involved therein. Psychology of Mysticism. The Question of the Validity of Mystic Experience.

IV. A Brief Survey of Hinduism—(including Sikhism, Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj,) Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

V. Nature of Religion—

1. The Nature of Religion : The Bearing of Psychology and Sociology.
2. Theories of Religion and their Critique :—
   (*a*) Intellectualist.
   (*b*) Moralist.
   (*c*) Romantic.
   (*d*) Sociological.
3. Positive Statement of the Nature of Religion : Definition.

VI. The Relation of Magic and Religion.

VII. Idea of God in Polytheism, Pantheism, Monotheism.

Proofs of the Existence of God : Ontological, Cosmological, Teleological. Emphasis in Contemporary Philosophy on the Nature of God rather than on Proofs. Some Modern Views : Alexander and Whitehead. " Religion Without God " : Is it tenable ?

VIII. Problems of Divine Nature:

Attributes of God. God and the Absolute. Emanation and Creation. Immanence and Transcendence. The Problem of Evil. The Relation of God and Individual.

IX. Immortality and Future Life:

Primitive and Modern Conceptions.
The Relation of Mind and Body.
Inherent and Conditional Immortality.

X. Doctrine, Dogma and Revelation:

"Revelation": Its Place in Religion. Mediæval and Modern Views on the Subject of Revelation. Its revelation necessary for Religion? Can the claimse of Reason and Revelation be reconciled? Scholastic Attempt.

XI. Personal and Institutional Religion.

SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Ethics.

The topics to be covered are the same as in the Ethics syllabus for the B. A. Degree Examination. But a detailed knowledge is expected of the Honours candidates. They are also expected to be familiar with the general standpoints of recent authors, such as, A. E. Taylor, Alexander, G. E. Moore, Croce, Bergson, and Nicholai Hartmann.

2. Political Philosophy.

1. Distinction between Political Science and Political Philosophy. Relation of Politics to Sociology and Psychology.
2. The Concept of the State. Its Basis in Force or Will. The Concepts of the General Will and the Will of All. The Concepet of Liberty.
3. The Relation of the State to Morality. Critique of the Concept of the State as Super-moral.
4. Types of the State: Monarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy.
5. The Ethical Value of Democracy. The Relation of Equality and Freedom. The Weaknesses of Democracy. Is Genuine Democracy Possible?
6. Influence of Economics on Modern Politics. The Relation of Democracy and Socialism. Different Types of Socialism: Fabianism, Syndicalism, Communism.
7. The Philosophy of Materialism underlying Communism.
8. Modern Reactions against Democracy:—
   (*a*) Fascism and National Socialism.
   (*b*) New Individualism.
9. The Concept of the World State. The Ethics of War. The League of Nations.

3. (a) History of Ethics.

1. Greek Ethics with particular reference to Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Stoicism and Epicureanism.
2. Christian Ethics with particular reference to St. Augustine and Aquinas.
3. Modern Ethics with particular reference to the Cambridge Platonists, the Moral Sense School, Richard Price, Hume, Kant, Hegel, Bentham, Utilitarians, Herbert Spencer.

(b) History of Political Philosophy.

1. Greek Political Thought as in Plato and Aristotle.
2. Early Christain Political Thought as in St. Augustine.
3. The Political Philosophy of the Scholastics.
4. The Conflict between the Empire and Papacy with particular reference to Dante.
5. Rise of Independent Political Thought as in Bodin.
6. Social Contract Theory: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau.
7. Reaction against the Social Contract Theories as in Bentham and Burke.
8. Idealistic Political Philosophy as in Hegal and his followers.

4. (a) Hindu Ethics.

The syllabus is under preparation.

(b) Indian Political Thought.

1. General Features of Ancient Hindu Polity. Its Relation to Religion.
2. Early Tribal Organisation and Early Monarchy.
3. Hindu Polity in its Developed Form as in *Kautilya's Artha Sastra.*
4. The Chief Concepts of Hindu Polity.
5. Hindu Republican Organisations.
6. Influence of Jainism and Buddhism on Political Theory.
7. Village Organisation: Its importance in Indian History. Its relation to the Central Government.
8. Study of Hindu Political Institutions with reference to the Concents of Western Political Thought.

5. Sociology.

The topics to be covered are the same as in the Principles of Sociology—I Paper syllabus for the B. A. Degree Examination. But a detailed knowledge is expected of the Honours Candidates.

6. Indian Social Institutions.

The topics to be covered are the same as in the Indian Social Institutions Syllabus (Principles of Sociology: II Paper A) for the B. A. Degree Examination. But a detailed knowledge is expected of the Honours candidates.

7. Philosophy of Religion.

Same Syllabus as in the Metaphysics Branch.

PSYCHOLOGY.

1. Systems of Psychology.

Historical—

A Brief Survey of Psychology through the Centuries.
Introspective Psychology and the Existential School.
The Associationist School of Psychology.

Behaviourism—

Pre-Behaviouristic Trends to exclude Introspection from Psychology.
Russian Objectivism and Conditioned Reflex.
Watson's Behaviourism: his general assumptions examined. The Behaviouristic Account of Learning, Thinking, Instincts, Emotions, and Personality.
Significance of Behaviourism.

The Gestalt or Configuration Psychology—

Its Assumptions and Methods. The Concepts of Figure and Ground.
The Laws of Gestalt Formation.
Applications of the Gestalt Principles to the Psychology of Learning, Perceptual Illusions and Instincts.

The Noegenetic School—

Its Assumptions and Methods.
Laws of Noegenesis—Qualitative and Quantitative.
Applications of the Noegenetic Laws to the Psychology of Perception, Learning, Reasoning and Intelligence.

Psycho-analysis and Related Schools—

Freud's Psychology and its application to Dreams, Neuroses, Errors, Laughter, etc. The Fundamental Assumptions of Freud Examined. Modifications of the Freudian System by Adler, Jung and others.

Purposivism or Hormic Psychology—

Its Assumptions and Methods. Comparison with Behavoiurism. Examination of the Concept of 'Instinct'.

Experimental Methods in Psychology—

Relation of General to Experimental Psychology.
Psychology in relation to other Sciences: Biology, Physiology, Politics, Economics, Aesthetics, Science of Values. Relation of Psychology to Metaphysics.

2. Abnormal Psychology.

Introductory—

The Scope, Data, and Methods of Abnormal Psychology.

The Sub-conscious Mind—

Definition ; is the Concept of the Unconscious Mind essential to Psychology ?
Nature of Functional Disorders in general.
Fatigue, Drugs and Sleep.
Hypnosis : Methods of inducing Hypnosis ; Stages of Hypnosis ; Characteristics of Mind in Hypnosis.
Theory of Hypnosis and Suggestion.
Dreams : types. Theories of Dreams of Freud, Jung, Adler, Revers and McDougall.
Conflict : Repression and the Complex.
Dissociation. Multiple Personality. Regression.
A Classification of the Principal Types of Mental Diseases :—
Automatisms, Fugues, Fits, Fears and Anxieties, Compulsions and Obsessions, Delusions and Halucinations, Exaltations and Depression, Schizophrenia.
Freud's Views on the Nature and Causation of Mental Disorders.
Adler's Theory of Neuroses. Jung's Psychological Types in relation to Mental Disorders.
Psycho-Therapeutic Methods.
Mental Hygiene.

3. Experimental Psychology—List of additional experiments to be conducted by the Students in the Psychology Honours Classes.

1. Suggestion : Suggestion of Warmth Illusion.
2. Imagery : Tests for determining Imagery Types. Function of Imagery in Thinking.
3. Memory and Learning : Animal learning of Mazes and Puzzle Boxes, Favourable Conditions for securing Maximum Transfer in Learning (Turner) ; Unintentional Learning (Turner). Retractive Inhibition (Myers); Reminiscence and Obliviscence (Ballard).
4. Conditioned Reflexes : Experiments on Unconditioning (Anrep).
   Artificial conditioning and Unconditioning of Emotional Reaction (Watson).
5. Reaction Time : Sensory and Muscular Attitudes ; Choice and Discrimination Reaction. Speed of Controlled Association in relation to ' General Intelligence.'
6. Sensory Perception : Analysis of visual experience. Blind spot : Mapping the Colour Zones ; Retinal Colour Fusion , Negative After-Images for Form and Colour, Threshold for Colour (Jones), Nagel's Text of Colour Blindness.
   Binocular Vision and the Perception of Distance
   Analysis of Auditory Experience (Myers).
   Threshold for Hearing.
   Differential Threshold for Intensity of Sound and Pitch.
   Analysis of Tactual and Kinaesthetic Experience :
   Mapping the Skin for Tactual, Pain and Thermal Sensations.
   Two-point Discrimination.
   Span for Tactual Stimuli.
   Sensations of Active and Passive Movement.
   Psycho-physical Laws : Experience of Identity and difference (Myers)
7. Spatial and Temporal Perception : Errors in the Localisation of Sound and Touch.
8. The Application of the Psycho-galvanic Reflex for Crime Detection and Character Analysis.
9. ' Will ' Tests—Wallin's Test ; Dynamometre Test ; Breathing Test : Winking Glass Test.
10. Vocational Guidance Tests :—
    Clerical Ability (N.G.P.)
    Musical Ability (Seashore).
    Mechanical Ability (Cox).

4 Mental Measurement.

Part I—Measurement of ' Intelligence '.

Introductory—

Current errors in the estimates of Intelligence.
Principles of Valid Measurement.

Principles of Intelligence Test Construction :

Binet-Simon Tests; Group Verbal Tests; Non-Verbal Group Tests; Individual Performance Tests.

Pre-school Tests. Developmental Tests. Problem-solving Tests.

Definition of Intelligence; Nature of Intelligence.

The Factors of Language, Information, Speed, Memory and Motivation in relation to Intelligence.

Theories of Intelligence of Thorndike, Thomson & Spearman.

Distribution of Intelligence; Growth-Curve of Intelligence.

Is 'Intelligence' Innate?

Value of Intelligence Measurements for Education and Industry.

Part II—Personality and Character Diagnosis.

Introductory—

Significance of the Diagnosis of Conduct. Common Errors in Character Estimates.

Method of Interview and Observation.

Questionnaire Methods of Adjustment, Attitudes and of Interest.

Free Association Methods of Personality Diagnosis. Psycho-analytical Methods of Diagnosing Conduct and Feelings.

Physiological Measures of Emotional Expressions.

Objective Tests of Character Traits. Tests of Honesty, Suggestibility, and of Aggressiveness.

Rating of Home and Socio-Economic Environment.

Applications to Vocational Guidance and Selection.

5. Psychology of Industry.

Introductory—

Scope, data and methods.

Environment and Efficiency—

Temperature, Air, Humidity, Ventilation, Illumination, Noise Level, in Relation to the Efficiency of the Industrial Worker.

Industrial Fatigue—

Methods of Fatigue Study; Length of the working day and the Week; Rest, Pauses and Intervals in relation to Output; Speed of Work; Movement Study and the Elimination of Wasteful Movements, and Fatiguing Postures.

Motivation in Industry.—

The Acquisitive Tendency; Self-assertion; the Constructive Tendency; Pugnacity and Escape. Systems of Payment in Relation to the Happiness and Efficiency of the Worker.

Industrial Unrest.—

Psychological Causes of Industrial Unrest. Conflict and Repression. Lack of opportunities for Self-expression. Welfare Work.

Vocational Selection.—

Social and Economic Importance of Minimising Turnover of Labour. Current Methods of Staff Selection;

Scientific Methods of Selection;

Reliability and Validity of Vocational Tests.

Vocational Guidance.—

On the Importance of a proper Choice of a Career. Psychological Tests for Vocational Guidance. Experiments in Vocational Guidance.

Advertisement.—

Favourable Conditions for the Attraction and Securing of Attention in Newspaper Advertisement.

6. Psychology of Religion.

The Syllabus is under preparation.

7. Child Psychology.

Introductary.—

Data and Source Materials of Child Study.

Methods of Child Study; Observation; Biographical Method; Questionnaire Methods; Case History method; Experimental Methods.

The Concepts of Heredity, Environment, Maturation, Development, Training and Learning; Valences.

The New Born Child: his Reflexes; Reactions to Sensory Stimuli; Emotional Responses.

Sensori—Motor Development of the Infant—
Muscular and Locomotor Responses. Sensory Discrimination.

Emotional Development—
Early Emotional Patterns; Development of Specialised Emotional Responses. Child's Fear, Anger, Jealousy, Laughter, etc. Scale of Emotional Development.

Social Development—
Early Signs of Social Response; Group Formation and Conflicts in Children's Societies. Leadership. Influence of Environmental Factors. Scale of Social Development.

Language Development—
The First World. Growth in Vocabulary. Effects of Environmental Conditions on Language Development. Sex-differences in Language Development. Scales of Language Growth.

Development of Thinking and Reasoning :—
Characteristics of Child's Thinking. Child's Understanding as Revealed by its Questions and Definitions. Children's Beliefs.

Growth of Intelligence—
Measurement and Prediction of Individual Differences in Mental Ability.
The Determination of D. Q and J. Q.
Reliability and Validity of Pre-school Mental Test. The Effect of Health, Nutrition, Birth Order. Size of the Family, Play Companions. Parental Attitudes on the Growth of Intelligence.

Play and Imagination of Children :—
Function of Play. Stages in the Development of Play. Children's Imagination as indicated in their Drawings, Story-interest and Dreams.

Development of Personality and Character :—
Constancy of Behaviour Patterns. Emotional Stability. Self-reliance. Aggressiveness. Submissiveness. Introversion and Extroversion in Children.

Moral Development—
The Child's Concept of Good and Bad. Effect of Adult Prohibitions and Commands. Factors which promote Self-control. Personality Aberrations of Childhood. Causes of Juvenile Delinquency.

Notification No. 22126—1, *dated 2nd May* 1936.

Ordinance 91 (pages 63 of the Calendar for 1935-36, Vol. I, Part 1. Laws of the University) is amended as under :—

Substitute the following *for* the last two paragraphs of the Ordinance.—

"No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Master's Degree Examination unless he obtains not less than 50 per cent of the aggregate marks in the Examination. Successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class in order of merit, and the other successful candidates in the second class in alphabetical order."

The complete Ordinance as amended is appended.

(Letter No. E. 2963—Uni. 44-35-39, dated the 27th April 1936, from the General Secretary to Government).

APPENDIX.

Ordinance 91 :

"The examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall consist of four papers and a *viva voce* examination, or a thesis and a *viva voce* examination; and the examination for the degree of Master of Science shall consist of four papers and a *viva voce* examination, or two papers, a thesis and a *viva voce* examination.

The written papers and the *viva voce* shall carry a maximum of 100 marks each, and the thesis shall carry a maximum of 400 marks in the case of the examination for the Master's degree in Arts and 200 marks in the case of the examination for the Master's Degree in Science.

No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Master's Degree Examination unless he obtains not less than 50 per cent of the aggregate marks in the examination. Successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class in order of merit, and the other successful candidates in the second class in alphabetical order."

By Order,
V. GOPALASWAMI AIENGAR,
Registrar.